(b) In the Memorandum referred to, Government has been requested to take steps to lift the loc out in No. 1 unit and for withdrawal of the notice of closure of No. 2 unit of Titagarh Paper Mills, active participation by Government in the management of the Company by reconstitution of the Board of Directors, and also take-over of the management of the Company.

(c) The financial institutions are engaged in working out the modalities for the revival and rehabilitation of the Company. The Central Government has no proposal under consideration to take over the management of the Company under the Industries)Development and Regulation) Act.

M/s. Bisleri Beverages Private Ltd.

801. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the aswer to Unstarred Question 861 given in he Rajya Sabha on 25-11-1985 regarding the Balance-sheet of M/s. Bisleri Beverages Private Limited, Bombay, and state:

(a) whether a reply to a show-cause notice issued to the firm has been received by Government;

(b) if so what are the findings of Government in this respect; and

(c) in case no reply to the show-cause notice has been received so far, what action Government contemplate to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Company's reply to the show-cause notice has been examined by the Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad, and after due consideration of the explanation given by the company, Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad has not considered it fit to take penal action in the matter against the company.

(c) Does not arise.

Permanent Registration Number to M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Ltd., Bombay

802. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Ltd., Bombay have been granted permanent Registration Number by the concerned Director of Industries;

(b) if so, whether their capacity has been assessed by the Director of Industries or any other authority concerned;

(c) if not, the reason for which their capacity has not been assessed till now; and

(d) whether the company can, under the existing circumstances, manufacture unlimited quantities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) M/s. Bisleri (India) Private Limited were registered as a small scale unit by the Director of Industries, Maharashtra in 1971. No capacity has been fixed for this unit under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 as it was a small scale unit. The Government of Maharashtra have since intimated that the unit has discontinued product and has surrendered the registration.

803. [*Withdrawn.*]

804. [*Withdrawn.*]

Demand of watches

805. SHRI JAGADISH JANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of watches in the country at present;

(b) whether the existing rate of production of watches is sufficient to meet the domestic demand;

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to increase the production of watches; and

(d) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) The annual demand for mechanical watches by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1989-90 is estimated at 9 million Nos. With a view to meeting this demand in full Government have approved a capacity of 21.5 million numbers of mechanical watches per annum.

Industrial development in Orissa

806. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of backward districts selected for industrial development in the State of Orissa under the scheme of concessional financial assistance;

(b) the manner in which Government are accelerating pace of the industrial development in these areas specified for the purpose; and

(c) what is the subsidy given for setting up of industrial units in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The following 8 districts of Orissa have been identified as industrially backward:—

Category 'A' : Balasore, Bolangir, Budh Khondmals (Phulbani)

Category 'B' : Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput.

Except Talcher block in Dhenkanal district where investments have exceeded Rs. 30 crores as on 31-3-83 all the districts are covered under the concessional finance scheme. Small scale industrial units in Talcher block, however, continue to be eligible to concessional finance assistance.

(b) Government encourages the entrepreneurs to go to backward areas for setting up industries by granting priority in issue of industrial licences, Central Subsidy, Concessional finance, exemption from income-tax, facilities for the purchase of machinery by small scale units etc.

(c) Districts placed in Categories 'A' and 'B' are eligible for Central Subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent and 15 per cent subject to maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs and 15 lakhs respectively. During the year 1983-84 to 1985-86 (upto 31-1-1986) an amount of Rs. 5.03 crores has been reimbursed under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme to the Government of Orissa.

Year-wise break-up is as follows:

	(Rs. crores)
1983-84	1.56
1984-85	2.58
1985-86	0.89

Under the Scheme of Central Assistance for Development of Infrastructure in No Industry Districts the Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 1 crore to the Government of Orissa for development of growth centres in Balasore and Bolangir districts.

Pending cases in courts

807. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge back-log of cases pending in courts for more than five years and some times running into almost five to ten years in the State High Courts and Supreme Court of India;

(b) what are the reasons for delay in the disposal of these cases;

(c) what are the factors which cause delay in their disposal; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to dispose of the backlog of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Information as furnished by the Registries of the Supreme Court and High Courts of the cases pending for over 5 years and 10 years is given in the attached Statement—I.

(b) and (c) Pendency is due to several complex factors.

(d) The steps taken to reduce pendency are given in attached Statement—II.

Statement-I

Name of the Court	Number of cases pending for over	
	5 years	10 Years
	(As on 31.12.1985)	
SUPREME COURT (Regular hearing matters only)	13,529	3,051
HIGH COURTS	(As on 31.12.1985)	
Andhra Pradesh	6,403	1
Gujarat	7,114	71
Kerala	2,391	3
Orissa	4,145	194
Patna	8,911	1,584
Punjab & Haryana	7,294	66
	(As on 31-6-1985)	
Allahabad	58,176	7,402
Bombay	24,986	3,046
Calcutta	51,432	13,685
Delhi	14,134	3,515
Himachal Pradesh	2,562	325
Jammu and Kashmir	3,986	270
Karnataka	9,986	58
Madhya Pradesh	6,232	1,374
Madras	12,553	14
Rajasthan	11,343	1,000
Sikkim	..	..
	(As on 31-12-1984)	
Gauhati	2,788	177

Statement II

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency.

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in the Supreme Court and High Courts:

1. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent. Appeal from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (Vide section 100-A).

2. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

3. The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17, excluding the Chief Justice, with effect from 31-12-1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

4. The sanctioned strength of the High Court judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 430 as on 1st February, 1986.

5. The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures:

(i) Priority is given to certain matters;

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily;

(iii) Writ Petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing;

(iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early;

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite sometime, the Court, of late, has started wherever possible, dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on Special Leave Paper-Book itself, after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply;

(vi) To save the Court's time, the Honourable the Chief Justice of India is taking mentioning after Court's hours, which were previously taking at least about one hour;

(vii) In Criminal Appeals, Counsel for the Appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time in getting it printed so that the matters could be heard early.

(viii) The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India has recently directed that the Counsel in each matter must file written arguments, if the arguments are to take more than five hours on each side. The oral arguments on each side are now restricted to five hours unless the court feels that time is to be given to the counsel, in which case a maximum of ten hours are given for oral arguments to each side. The length of oral arguments by counsel of both the sides have thus been curtailed which results in the quick disposal of matters.

(ix) The Supreme Court Rules have been amended empowering Honourable Judges in Chambers and the Registrar to dispose of certain types of matters which were previously being listed in the Court. This has been done to save the Court's time;

(x) Specialized benches are constituted to list particular type of matters relating to that branch

of law in which the Honourable Judges constituting the Specialized Bench are experts. This enable the Specialized Bench to dispose of such matter expeditiously.

6. Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases.

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts;

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

7. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

8. The Government have entrusted to the Law Commission the study of the Judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are:

(a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by:—

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes.

(ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

(b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part XIV-A of the Constitution need, to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.

(c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii):

(d) the method of appointments to subordinate courts/ subordinate judiciary;

(e) The training of judicial officers;

(f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice;

(g) the desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the public sector undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such undertakings;

(h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants;

(i) formation of an All India Judicial Service: and

(j) such other matters as the Commission considers proper or

necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

9. The Government have constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुये इलाकों का सर्वेक्षण

808. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में उन क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है जो कि औद्योगिक रूप से बहुत अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर टिहरी गढ़वाल तथा पौड़ी गढ़वाल का औद्योगिकीकरण करने के लिए कोई योजनायें तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरुणाचलम्) : (क) तथा तथा (ख) 1969 में योजना आयोग ने 246 जिलों/क्षेत्रों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए जिलों/क्षेत्रों के रूप में चुना था । जिनमें कोई बड़ा/मझोला उद्योग नहीं है ऐसे जिलों का चयन करने के लिये नवम्बर, 1981 में एक सर्वेक्षण और किया गया था । इस प्रकार के जिलों की सूची 9 अप्रैल, 1985 के प्रेस टिप्पण के साथ पठित "इन्सेन्टिव्स फार इण्डस्ट्रीज इन बैकवर्ड एरियाज—अप्रैल, 1984" नामक पुस्तिका में उपलब्ध है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ) जिले/क्षेत्र विशेष के औद्योगीकरण का प्राथमिक दायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों पर होता है । केन्द्र सरकार विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन और रियायतें देकर उनके प्रयासों में सहायता पहुंचाती है । पौड़ी गढ़वाल और टिहरी गढ़वाल सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों को विशेष क्षेत्रों की मान्यता दी गयी है ये जिले श्रेणी "क" में रखे गये है । इन जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने वाले उद्यमी अधिकतम 25 प्रतिशत तक केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता पाने के पात्र हैं । जिसकी अधिकतम राशि 25 लाख रुपये तक (जिसे इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों के मामले में बढ़ा कर 50 लाख रुपये कर दिया गया है ।) हो सकती है । साथ ही रियायती वित्त तथा लाइसेंसों आदि के मामले में सर्वोच्च अधिमान भी मिल सकता है ।

टिहरी गढ़वाल तथा पौड़ी गढ़वाल "उद्योग रहित जिले" हैं और राज्य सरकार भी चुने हुए विकास केन्द्रों में अवस्थापना विकास के लिये प्रति जिला कुल लागत का एक तिहाई केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त करने की अधिकारी है जिसकी अधिकतम सीमा 2 करोड़ रुपये रखी गई है ।

809. [*Transferred to the 6th March*, 1986.]

Protection to indigenous capital goods Industry

810. SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given more concessions to the MRTP Companies as part of its liberalised policy; if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to give any protection to the indigenous capital goods industry, which may be vulnerable to unfair external competition; if so, what are the details of the measures being taken; and

(c) whether Hotels and shipping have been taken out of MRTP scope; if so, details of decision and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (c) The latest measure taken under MRTP Act, 1969 is the issue of a notification exempting the following industries from the requirement of obtaining approval under the said Act:—

1. Shipping Industry;
2. Hotel Industry;
3. Delicensed Industries.

The exemption has been notified in exercise of the powers vested in the Central Government under Section 22A of the MRTP Act, 1969.

The basic approach behind the measure is to channelize investment by the large industrial houses in the above industries which are either capital intensive in nature or are prone to risk or involve sophisticated technology or would result in the development of no-industry districts in the country.

(b) In order to afford protection to the indigenous capital goods industry, imports of capital goods are generally considered only if such items of equipment are not available indigenously. Possibilities of affording relief to indigenous capital goods industries in the context of reduction of import duty applicable to project imports are being explored.

Report of Jaswant Singh Commission

811. SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 101 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 25th November, 1985 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the Report of the Jaswant Singh Commission with regard to setting up of a separate Bench of the Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and location identified for the Bench; and

(c) what are the number of vacancies of Judges and of pending cases in this High Court and what are the reasons for delay in filling up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The Report of the Jaswant Singh Commission is still under consideration of the Government. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the details about the report and action proposed to be taken in this regard.

(c) The number of vacancies of permanent and Additional Judges in the Allahabad High Court is 13 as on 27-2-1986. The matter of filling these vacancies is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with concerned constitutional authorities.

The total number of cases pending in the Allahabad High Court as on 30th June, 1985 was 2,42,379.

Judges heading various Commissions

812. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court who are heading various commissions as on 31st January, 1986;

(b) what is the number of sitting Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court as on 31st January, 1986;

(c) whether Government have studied the impact on the arrears of pending cases by assigning the sitting Judges to various Commissions appointed by the Central and State Governments; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Information as furnished by the Registries of the Supreme Court and High Courts is given in the attached Statement.

(b) As on 31st January, 1986 there were:

(i) 15 Judges including Chief Justice in the Supreme Court.

(ii) 370 Judges/Additional Judges in various High Courts.

(c) and (d) No specific study as such has been made in this regard and it is not possible to quantify the impact on the arrears as the pendency is due to several complex factors.

Statement

Sitting Judges of Supreme Court/High Courts/heading various Commissions as on 31st January, 1986

Supreme Court	3 Judges
High Courts	
Allahabad	Not available
Andhra Pradesh	Not available
Bombay	Not available
Calcutta	Not Available
Delhi	1 Judge
Guwahati	6 Judges (COMMISSIONS and TRIBUNALS)
Gujarat	NIL
Himachal Pradesh	1 Judge
Jammu & Kashmir	1 Judge (MEMBER, DELIMITATION COMMISSION)
Karnataka	Not Available
Kerala	1 Judge
Madhya Pradesh	Not Available
Madras	Not Available
Orissa	Nil
Patna	1 Judge (CHAIRMAN, ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL)
Punjab and Haryana	Nil
Rajasthan	Not Available
Sikkim	Nil

Reviving sick/closed medium and small scale units

813. SHRI BISWA GOSWAMI:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medium and small scale units in the country, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) the number of these units in public and private sector;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of medium and smal scale unis have been closed till date; if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to reopen or revive these sick/closed units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The information on the number of medium and small scale units in the public and private sectors State-wise and district-wise is not maintained separately in this Ministry.

(c) A number of causes, both internal and external often operating in combination have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R&D, obsolescene of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

The information regarding the industrial units lying closed in the country and details pertaining to them are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. However, information which is centrally collected by the Ministry of labour on factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, which are lying closed for long or short duration is published in the Indian Labour & Journal, which is a monthly publication of the Labour Bureau, Government of India. Copies of the publication are available in the Parliament House Library.

(d) Government have announced policy guidelines for sick units in October, 1981 and the salient features of these guilelines have been given in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 700 on 15-7-82. According to these guidelines, banks and financial institutions prepare rehabilitation scheme on the basis of diagnostic studies providing *inter alia*, for reconstruction of capital, funding of interest liabilities, capital and working capital loans on softer terms, management support, relief or rescheduling of debt-service liabilities etc. Government also provide such reliefs and concessions as may be feasible and necessary an part of the rehabilitation package prepared by banks and financial institutions. In ddition, healthy units are also encouraged through Income Tax relief to take over sick units by way of amalgamation. Assistance is available under Technical Development Fund and the Import Policy for import of capital goods for modernisation and replacement of obsolete plant and machinery.

Also, "the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985' has been enacted which provides, *inter-alia* for timely detection of sick and potentially sick industrial units and for establishment of a quasi judicial body to be designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with powers to consider suitable measures for speedy rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industrial units.

Prices of newsprint

814. SHRI T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steep hike in prices of indigenous newsprint with effect from 31st December, 1985, is likely to de-establish the economy of newspapers;

(b) what is the increase in the basic price per tonne in the case of Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu paper mills and also NEPA mills;

(c) whether it is a fact that the price charged for the indigenous manufacture is already highest in the world and higher than the prices of far superior quality of imported newsprint;

(d) if so, what are the details of the prices of the imported superior quality of newsprint; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the indigenous newsprin mills are exploiting helpless position of the newspapers; if so, what remedial steps Gogovernment are proposing to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No., Sir.

(b) The increase in the ex-mill prices per tonne is as follows:—

National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	Rs.1,860
Mysore paper Mills Ltd.	Rs. 960
Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	Rs. 960
Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd.	Rs. 960

(c) and (d) The price of imported standard newsprint (48 8 gms) ex-buffer stock for the quarter January—March, 1986 is Rs. 7,030 per tonne exclusive of of customs levies. Although the price of indigenous newsprint is higher, its quality is broadly comparable with that of imported newsprint.

(e) No, Sir. The indigenous newsprint manufacturers are charging only the prices based on normative criteria as recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices.

Lok Adalats

815. SHRI SYED AHMED HASHMI: Wil the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases settled in the Lok Adalats in each State during the last six months;

(b) whether it is a record achievement in the history of judiciary in the country; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to set up more Lok Adalats in the country in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, the total number of cases settled in the Lok Adalats in the various States during the last six months is as under:—

Name of the State/Union Territory	Total No of Cases Settled
Andhra Pradesh	2000
Bihar	2595
Gujarat	1580
Haryana	5000 (Approximately)
Orissa	490
Maharashtra	164
Rajasthan	27182
Uttar Pradesh	24612
Delhi	326

(b) It should be considered a commendable and inspiring achievement.

(c) The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes is overseeing the movement for setting up more Lok Adalats in the States by the State Governments.

Strategy to renovate losing Central Public Enterprises

816. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any strategy has been developed by Government to renovate the losing central public enterprises under the control of his ministry by technological upgradation to make them earn profits; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Strategies formulated to improve the viability of the losing public sector undertakings of the Ministry of Industry through technological upgradation include strengthening of linkages with the user sectors for identification of technology gaps; early induction of contemporary technologies, development of newer technologies through in-house efforts, and modernisation of facilities. The related investment programmes are being funded by the Government, as feasible.

Demands of Judicial Officers

817. SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent dissatisfaction of the judicial officers all over the country due to non-consideration of their justifiable demands by the different State Governments; and

(b) whether Government are also aware that all the judicial officers of Orissa have sent in their letters of resignation from service to the authority of their association to be presented to Government as the Government of Orissa have failed to fulfil their demand; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Representations from All India Judges Associations and All Orissa Judicial Service Association seeking improvement in the salaries and other service conditions of subordinate judiciary have been received by the Government. The matter for making improvement in the salaries and emoluments and other conditions of service of the subordinate judiciary was discussed in the Joint Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August and 1st September, 1985 in New Delhi. The Conference was of the view that the salaries and emoluments of the subordinate judiciary at all levels and their other service conditions including the residential accommodation, both during their term of office and also after their retirement, as also provision of staff cars and other means of transport need considerable improvement and revision. The recommendations of the Joint Conference have been forwarded to the State Governments as the appointments and improvement in the service conditions of subordinate judiciary are, primarily, their concern.

(b) The Government of Orissa has intimated that they are not aware if all the judicial officers of Orissa have sent their letters of resignation from service to the authority of their Association. However, the All Orissa